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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President—Theodore Roosevelt.

For Vice President—Charles W. Fairbanks.

STATE.

For Congress—Joseph Howell of Cache.

For Governor—John C. Cutler of Salt Lake.

For Secretary of State—Charles S. Tingey of Juab.

For Justice of Supreme Court—Daniel N. Straup of Salt Lake.

For Treasurer—James Christiansen of Sevier.

For Auditor—J. A. Edwards of Box Elder.

For Superintendent of Schools—A. C. Nelson of Sanpete.

For Attorney General—M. A. Breeden of Weber.

For Presidential Electors—A. W. Wade of Weber, H. P. Myton of Salt Lake, James A. Miner of Salt Lake.

For Judges of the Third Judicial District—C. W. Morse, M. L. Ritchie, Geo. G. Armstrong, T. D. Lewis.

For District Attorney—Fred C. Loofbourow.

COUNTY

Commissioners—Long Term, John C. Mackey; Short Term, E. D. Miller.

Sheriff—C. Frank Emery.

Attorney—Parley P. Christensen.

Clerk—J. U. Eldredge, Jr.

Recorder—P. O. Perkins.

Auditor—I. M. Fisher.

Treasurer—W. O. Carbis.

Assessor—C. M. Brown.

Surveyor—J. B. Swenson.

For County Superintendent of Schools—John W. Smith.

For State Senators—Stephen H. Love, Samuel C. Park, George N. Lawrence.

For Representatives—William Panter, C. E. Marks, A. V. Anderson, S. J. Stookey, H. B. Cramer, C. S. Kinney, Thomas Hull, William T. Edward, H. S. Joseph, William M. McCrea.

CITY

City Judges—Christopher B. Diehl and Joseph J. Whitaker.

Justice of the Peace—Dana T. Smith.

Constable—W. F. Hills.

THE WRONG OF IT.

Suppose the electoral vote of Utah should be cast for Parker and Davis, how would the great new American party stand? Would it get any recruits from the Democratic ranks? Not one. And in what humor would any sincere Republican be, if approached and asked to join the organization? Would not he say: "In as much as you, without principle, started this movement solely to defeat my party, state and national, and in as much as you have succeeded, would it not be just as well for you to look to the party you have given power to, for your followers?"

Three months ago, there was no doubt as to where Utah would be found on election day.

If by the springing of this party the Republican ticket, State and National, happens to be defeated, the bitterness of sincere Republicans will not be assuaged. They will not feel kindly towards the men who originated it; the feeling toward the real original mover will be something akin to hate.

When a man gets off wrong, if he is sincere, his vagary will be forgiven by generous men, but when it is clear that his work is but that of a revengeful soul, determined to ruin things, or smash things, then he is not forgiven or forgivable. In this case that bitterness will be intensified by the thought of the utter causelessness of the outrage.

Had Senator Kearns been a sincere Republican, he would have reasoned that it was better to have a Republican administration, that the defeat of Roosevelt and the election of Parker would be simply a national calamity, and this movement can wait two months; indeed, it would be perfidy, almost treason to start it now.

But he did not reason that way. In his undisciplined soul, the gratification of his spites and his vindictiveness was more than any interest that he felt in any part or in any carrying out of any great national principles, more indeed than was any concernment of his, lest the sufferings of 1893, '94 and '95 should be repeated. He might have made this movement a ladder up which he might have walked to higher honors than he could ever buy. As it is, if he carries all his points, the party he favors will never as much as toss him a bouquet, while the party he has betrayed, will come nearer hating him than they ever came near hating any mortal before, because politics with sincere men is not a mere gamble for personal gain, but a something which goes to the very integrity of the nation and the happiness of the people. And when a man has been given exalted station in the name of a party which he should of right be the standard-bearer of, and then at a critical moment betrays it and seeks to deliver it to its chiefest enemy, such a man does not get forgiveness in this world, he should not in the next.

IT IS PROBABLE.

Is it not a little bit queer to see on the eve of a most important presidential election, a Republican

Senator start a political party on a basis which at once draws to his side a Democratic Senator from an adjoining State and a Democratic ex-Senator from his own State? Both these eminent gentlemen have been doing what they could ever since last winter to compass the defeat of the Republican candidate for President. But they fit into the program of the Utah Senator as perfectly as does the lock of steps of prison convicts when they go to and from their meals. Queer, is it not? Is it any wonder that the Tribune "graciously conceded" to Democrats the right to vote for their candidate if they desire to? Would it seriously object if any Republicans should happen to decide to vote the same way? We fear not, and it would not surprise us if the Utah Senator, in a fit of absent-mindedness should make a mistake of the same kind, for when a Senator is determined to defeat the State ticket of his party, why not make a clean thing of it? Why make two bites of a cherry?

This is the more plausible when we think that he is really under no obligations to the Republican party. It never gave him anything and all the honors he obtained in its name he paid heavily for. And he knows that so far as that party is concerned, he is out in the cold in both the state and the nation. Why should he cling to a party that does not appreciate him? Why should he not take it by the beard, smile sweetly in its face and in the same instant smite it under the fifth rib?

It is a plausible conclusion at least.

EFFECTS OF A DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

There is no other great industry in Utah that would be so crippled by the election of a Democratic President as the mining industry. With the government turned over to the Democracy, the threat of a repeal of the Dingley Tariff law, would be enough to cause every Eastern manufacturer to simply work up the stock on hand and buy no more. This would be all they could do, for what man would be crazy enough to buy stock for his factory with the prospect that it would be 10 or 20 per cent cheaper before he could sell? It would be the same along the whole line.

Then capital would take alarm and the hoarding of it would begin even as it did in 1893. The next thing all men or companies engaged in making electric machinery would cease work, for the extension of electric lines would cease. With that copper would tumble 3 or 4 cents per pound. How many of the copper mines of Utah could stand that fall? It would be just as bad in the lead and the silver-lead mines. We do not know of more than one or two that could hold up with the tariff on lead removed.

Of course the tariff on wool would be the first to go and with the reduced consumption caused by closing manufactories, wool would drop out of sight.